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pound: Agreed with the Commons in paying some thousands due to Major Gen.
Brown, and some hundreds to Colonel Harvey: Mr. Marshall is Ordered to return
for London from Scotland by the Commons.

The 7.

The Commons pass the Ordinance, giving 2500 a year to Lieutenant
Generall Cromwell, out of the Estate of the Earl of Worcester: they Ordered the
bringing in of the Ordinance for his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, for five thou-
sand pound a year; they made Mr. Miles Corbet, and Mr. Godwin, Registers of
the Chancery: in stead of Colonell Long, Sir Gilbert Gerrard was named for
Chancellor of the Exchequer: they pass some additionall instructions, which more
clearly discovers the evill offices done by the Commissioners of Scotland, which
are to be sent to the English Commissioners at Edinburgh, also their great De-
claration in Answer to the Scots Papers. Divers Compositions were allowed,
made at Goldsmiths Hall; as Sir Jacob Astleys, and others.

The 8.

The 6. Lords appeared; and Petitioned for a farther day to bring in their An-
swer, because the Counsellors assigned them are some of them out of Town;
(in the multitude of Counsellors there is safetie) they had time to the 12 of April.
A Letter was read from their Lords in Scotland, the substance whercof was, what
they had presented, and who were appointed to receive the same (mentioned be-
fore) was brought up the Ordinance for 60000 li. a month for the Army of his Ex-
cellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, beginning at march and continuing for a year; concurred
with the Commons for giving fifty pound to a souldier for eminent affection to
the Parliament: read the Ordinance for Lieutenant Generall Cromwell twice.

The Commons had debated the wrong sustained by a Member of theirs, who
rented by Lease, the Iron mills in Monmouthshire, given to Colonell Massey, his
losses for divers years was referred to a Committee to be considered of: they fell
upon the providing for Reformadoes, and widdows of souldiers, dead, or slain
in the war, of which there are many thousands. The Commons press the Lords
to go on with Indge Jenkins, but nothing was done.

Cumberland March 9.

In these parts appear more new Faces then usuall, there marched 100 Horse and
upwards, excellent well appointed, and in full Equipage through this County this
day and some before, with their colours furld, trumpets mute, the current name
of the Captain was Williams, but as is believed Wogan, who also could speak Welch,
a language not much like Scotch; this Captain was discharged as supernumerary,
in his Troop was at least 60 that had been Commanders in the Kings Army,
passing by hasty marches Northerly, they were sent unto by an Officer of Parlia-
ment to know what they were, and whence they came: to which they answered,
they had the General Sir Thomas Fairfax order and authoritie for what they did;
this being not credited, a Messenger was sent, more fully to know their Design (it
being known they pretended for Ireland) but fear having possist them, they halt,
by no lesse marches then 40 miles day and night into Scotland, where now they are,
and no doubt many hundreds more, who in a stragling way drop in thithers how
this will be liked by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, and the honest Clergy of
Scotland, who have as is before mentioned, declared against a conjunction with
the party in either Kingdom that hath fought on the Kings side) time will shew.

London Printed by R. W. Imprimer: Gile. Mabbon,

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19
THE
MARQUESSE
OF
ARGYLE
HIS *Marshall*
SPEECH

CONCERNING

The King, the Covenant, and Peace or Warre betweene
both Kingdomes.

A L S O,

A Letter to the Parliament of *England*, from Mr. *Marshall*.
Some Votes past in *Scotland*, and the particular par-
ties which would engage against *England*,
and who are against it

Marshall

London, Printed by Barnard Alsop, 1648.

THE
MARQUESS
ARGYLE
HIS
SPEECH

CONCERNING

The King's Government and the late war between
both Kingdoms.

ALSO

A Letter to the Parliament of England from Mr. Marquis
of Argyle, in which he shews the grounds of his
conduct, and the reasons which would engage
him and who are against it.

London, Printed by B. & C. 1648.



THE
MARQUESSE
OF
ARGYLES
SPEECH.

CONCERNING

The KING, the Covenant, and the
present state of both King-
domes.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

THe worke of Reformation in these King-
domes, is so great a worke, as no age nor
history can parallel since Christs dayes, for
no one Nation had ever such a Reformation set forth
unto them, much lesse three Kingdomes, so that this

Generation may truly think themselves happy, if they can be instrumentall in it. And as the work is very great, so it cannot be expected, but it must have great and powerful enemies; not only flesh and blood which hate to be reformed, but likewise principalities and powers, the Rulers of the darknesse in this world and spiritual wickedneses in high places. As the dangers are great we must looke the better to our duties, and the best way to perform these, is to keep us by the rules which are to be found in our Nationall Covenant, principally the word of God, and in its owne place, the example of the best reformed Churches; And in our way wee must beware of some Rockes, which are temptations both upon the right and left hand, so that we must hold the middle path. Vpon the one part, we would take heed not to settle lawlesse liberty in Religion, whereby, instead of Vniformity, we should set up a thousand Heresies and Shismes which is directly contrary to our Covenant. Vpon the other part, we are to looke that we persecute not piety & peaceable men, who cannot through scruple of Conscience, come up in all things to the common Rule; but that they may have such a forbearance as may be according to the Word of God, may consist with the covenant, and not be destructive to the Rule it self, nor to the Peace of the Church and Kingdome, wherein I will insist no further either to insist your Lordships patience or judgements, who I doubt not will be very careful to do every thing according to our covenant. As to the other point concerning the peace and uni-

on of the Kingdoms, I know it is that which all professe they desire, I hope it is that all do ayme at, sure I am, it is that which all men doe study and endeavor, and I thinke it not amisse to remember your Lordships of some former experiences, as an argument to move us to be wise for the future.

If the Kingdom of *England* in the 1640. yeere of God, then sitting in Parliament, had concured, as they were desired against the Kingdom of *Scotland*, no question wee had been brought to many difficulties which blessed be God, was by the wisdom of the Honourable House prevented: so likewise when this Kingdom was in difficulties, if the Kingdom of *Scotland* had not willingly, yea cherfully sacrificed their peace to concur with this Kingdom, your Lordships all know what might have bin the danger.

Therefore, let us hold fast that union which is so happily established betwixt us, and let nothing make us again two, who are so many wayes one, all of one Language, in one Island, all under one King, one in Religion, yea one in Covenant; so that in effect wee differ in nothing but in the Name, as Brethren doe, which I wish were also removed, that we might bee altogether one, if the two Kingdoms shal thinke fit; for I dare say, that the greatest Kingdom on the earth can prejudice both so much, as one of them may doe the other.

I wil forbear at this time to speak of the many jealousies I hear are suggested, for as I do not love them so I delight not to mention them, onely one I cannot forbear to speak of, as if the Kingdom of *Scotland*,
were

were too much affected with the Kings interest. I wil not deny but the Kingdom of Scotland, by reason of the Raigh of many Kings his Progenitors over them, hath a natural affection to his Majesty, whereby they wish he may be rather reformed then ruined, yet experience may tell, their personal regard to him has never made them to forget that common rule, The safety of the People is the supream Law. So likewise their love to Monarchy makes them very desirous that it may be rather regulated then destroyed, which I hope need not to mention further to your Lordships, who I trust are of the same mind.



A Letter from a Gentle man from Edinburgh to his friend at London.

S I R,

THe convention of the estates of Scotland are breaking up and the Parliament meet on Thursday next, the house is like to be full the first day, and great are the expectations of the people on all sides, and the rather because so little as yet is knowne concerning the buisinesse which the English Commissioners come about which is wholly referred to the Parliament, to whom their papers are directed, many
bills

bills are prepared in a readinesse to be passed when the Parliament is convened; the *Marquess of Argyle* (with whom David General *Levy* also cithy and a great part of the Clergie and honest peaceable Presbyterians joyned in a Declaration, that they disclaime to adhere to or associate themselves with Malignants and disaffected persons in making any warre against *England*, to these there is a great party which would have had some respect to tender Consciences yet it is reported here by Malignants of which there are store that they shal have another day and that the King shal be brought again, &c. These are likewise the hopes of the Remainder of those which the Mar. of Huntly commanded formerly, by which wee may perceive that for the present the division is great amongst these, so is it in their Army; some are for Episcopacy, and setting up the King in as great power as ever he had heretofore; others say, then to what purpose have we hazarded our lives, and entred into Covenant, &c.

Thus are we as men in a maze what will become of these things; especially, seeing some of our Commissioners slighted, even by those which most favour their Cause, but the rest have now very good reception, and are well accommodated.

Vpon the large Report of the Scots Commissioners which were in *England*, wherein some of them wanted not words to make good their actions at *London*, and laying open the proceedings of the Parliament to their best advantage, the Convention of Estates voted their

their approbation thereof: yet when the Declaration and Papers on the other side, come to receive a debate in a full House of Parliament, where its like all things will be well pondered and laid in an equall ballance, it may happily prove otherwise; at which the Hamiltonians, and all those which are now puffed up with hopes of division, would with shame hang down their heads. Mr. Marshall hath sent a Letter to the Parliament of England, to desire leave to returne again to London, which is all for the present from

Your humble servant,

J. M.

Imprimatur, G. Mabbot.



FINIS.

Mercurius Sulcius:

20.

AGAINE

1600

Communicating Intelligence from all parts,
touching all Affaires, Designs, Humours,
and Conditions, throughout the KINGDOME.

London

Especially from Westminster, and the Head-Quarters.

From Thursday, March 2. to Thursday, March 9. 1646.

If men of blood can settle Peace;
and Liberty our Lawes;
If Error can by Faction cease;
and War our welfare cause;
If hungry Lyons leave the prey;
and tusked Boares their ranging;
If Wolves from Lambs doe run away;
Then may we see those happy dayes
of old renown'd dayes;
The Senate then wee'l loudly praise;
and call them honest men;
Till when our tailings are but toys;
our fairest boyes will leave us;
Our comforts but European joyes;
and shall at last deceive us.

Quis me impune laesit.

NAY not too fast, you are not gone yet: I mean to spend the other
half dozen of whippoor upon you first. & then go & be hang'd.
Why how now Marry, flying away before summer comes with